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WEDNESDAY MAY 11, 1898.



The Duty of the Moment.

Daily it becomes more and more certain that the next military or naval disaster which happens to the Spanish arms will mark the end of the Alfons st dynasty in Spain and place Don Carlos on what is left of the throne of ed up at Cadiz. The New York Herald, his ancestors. The ignorant, but very hungry, masses of the kingdom have been coached by agitators to look to him for a relief from their misery. The full of Havana and San Juan is most likely to make a king of him, but it will not help him to fill a bankrupt treasury nor to give employment and bread to the suffering proletariat of the

In any case, then, another serious will precipitate anarchy. Such a prospective condition warns us to make haste and place ourselves in a position increased by the outbreak of disturbances in Italy, which are rapidly asis true that "bread" is the ostensible cause of the trouble; but one must remember that when bread is plenty in Europe thrones do not tremble. while, when it is scarce and dear, they shake like an elephant with the chilis

Since America is the controlling factor in the food supply of Europe, Russia excepted, and the high price of breadstuffs is attributed to our war of the continental governments in bringing about peace is a very great one. Revolutionary uprisings, such as are occurring in Italy, are perniciously infectious, as history proves, and the existing conditions in that country and Spain are causing dismay in many places, notably at the court of Vienna, The heterogeneous mass over which Franz Joseph reigns is not to be trusted not to break the peace under all circumstances. Austria-Hungary has been rent with revolution within the memory of living men, and it might be

As a direct result of the prevailing situation in Southern Europe, we may look for an active movement among the continental powers before long to bring the American-Spanish war to a close. It, the fore, behooves us to anticipate any such attempted action by ending it ourselves in such a way that there will be no questions of Spanish colonia; sovereignty left to discuss. We must be in a position to dictate terms absolutely on the basis of Spain's surrender of all pretense of outside possession and her future confinement to the Iberian peninsula.

That will take sharp work, and the employment of many men and guns, but it is the opportunity and duty of the hour, and we sincerely hope that the Government appreciates the fact.

The Hawaiian Annexation. Unless the influence of the Speaker be successful in blocking the movement, the House Committee on Foreign Affairs will tomorrow report the Newlands resolution providing for the ac-

though it is known that a very large

cally in favor of the measure, the op-

position to it is of importance, since

es several of the most influ-

does not now, to any great extent, since the whole country has become alive to the military as well as the commercial tory, and constituents everywhere, save in a few cane or beet sugar districts, are insisting upon having the votes of their representatives cast for annex-

connected with the Tory attempt to cripple the nation in the Pacific Ocean question forward now will have a tendency to prolong the present session of Congress, the beliwethers of the majority in the House desiring to secure an early adjournment.

patriotic work is being vigorously as

sisted by the sugar lobby. Under or-dinary circumstances this would

Nothing could be much more ridicuous than such a proposition. The American people will be heard from in an unpleasant way at the first sign that Congress has any idea of deserting its post under present conditions. While the country is now inclined to nostilities against Spain with a vigor it has nowhere yet shown, except in the single case of Manila, it prefers and will insist that Congress shall remain on guard to encourage and promot Executive action in the line demanded by the situation, and be always ready to furnish the advice and assist ance which the recognized war and peace making power of the nation may need from time to time.

It is obnoxiously noticeable that those who are plotting for an early adjournment are the same men who have all along fought against Hawalian annexation; were formerly known as friends of Spain and peace-with-dishonor men, and, furthermore, have been considered as in alliance with thos enced the Administration, to its detri ment. Their motives in trying to get rid of Congress need not be much of a mystery. Evidently, they believe that, with the representatives of the people out of the way, their own malign influence can be re-established and exerted at the White House.

If for no other reason, in order to protect Mr. McKinley from the incessant appeals and importunities of the Spanish bond sharks and the sugar and oil interests opposed to the destruction of Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies and the Philippines, Congress ought to deliberately resolve nev er to adjourn until a treaty of peace has been signed and ratified. Tories need watching as badly as de

A New War Situation.

From various sources, presumably o reliable character, the Government has been advised and believes that the Spanish squadron, which sailed from Cape Verde under Admiral Villamil, estensibly for the West Indies, has turnwhose facilities for gathering accurate intelligence in all parts of the maritim world are exceptionally good, today expresses some doubt as to the truth of the report, suggesting that it may be only a carefully constructed "ruse de guerre." In all other quarters, apparently, no doubt is entertained on th subject, and we suppose that it must be assumed to be fact.

In any case, it has served materially to change the complexion of the war Spanish reverse, which we ought to Spanish naval vessels, with the excepfurnish within a week from this time. tion of a few scattered and unimportant in the way of immediate and active op erations against Porto Rico and Ha to make peace on the basis of posses- Admiral Sampson will take on coal a sion of the Spanish Antilles, the Philip- Samana Bay, and start in to reduce the pines and the Canaries, without any fortifications of San Juan, and a milliloss of time. The necessity for this is tary force will be sent to co-operate on hand with the flying squadron to bombard the works at Havana, while suming the form of organized revolu- General Miles, at the head of sixty tion against the Italian dynasty. It thousand regulars and volunteers, will attack the city by land. These things are to be done at once. They ought to have been done two weeks or more Havana taken, it is the understanding that General Fitzhugh Le will be named military sovernor of the captain general's palace, where he has received so many slights and affronts at the hands of Weyler and

The return of the Cape Verde squad ron to Spain raises some interesting with Spain, it is plain that the interest questions. According to Spanish official declarations, it is the intention of the Sagasta government to send a strong naval and military expedition by way of the Suez Canal, to retak Manila and destroy the American Asi atic squadron under Admiral Dewey. Naval experts, while regarding such a movement as a physical possibility, do not believe that it will be found practicable as Spain is situated. The Suez Canal, to be sure, is open to the war vessels of belligerents in time of war, and a Spanish fleet would be allowed to pass through it. At southern terminus a full supply of coal might be had on the plea that Manila is the nearest friendly port, though that might not work, as Manila is under the American flag just now. Still, there are other places in the same waters where the sovereignty of Spain is yet

recognized. The voyage would be ten thousand miles long; the fleet would be burdened with colliers, and it would take forty days to reach the Philippines from Cadiz under the most favorable condi tions. Naval authorities in England assert that such an expedition could not be made ready to start under thirty days, and, altogether, it is highly probsigned to placate Spanish sentiment and to confuse the hostile plans of America Even if it should appear that such a believed that the flying squadren could get to Manila, by way of the Straits of Magelian, as soon as the Spaniards

could via the Suez Canal. The threat of a movement of the description named has had the salutary effect of waking our people to the necessity for carrying the war into Africa. If Spain will not come over here our obvious policy to go over there and make things tropical. Hence, as soon quisition of the Hawaiian Islands. Al- tended to, it is said to be the intention of the Government to capture the Canary Islands and make them a base for operations against the coast of Spain. Before any Spanish armade could be gotten ready and dispatched

ered safe to say that the Spaniards would be only too glad to keep their effective fleet at Cadiz for home de-

All danger to the Oregon, Marietts mil's squadron has gone to Spain, and they should be able to report at Key West in about fifteen days, which we sope will be too fate for participation in the reduction of Cuba and Porto Canaries and the Balearic Islands.

The situation, although much changed, is as promising as one could wish Kinley will stick to his determination to go at it hammer and tongs and finish Spain and the war while we have free hand to do it.

Get to Work.

What, in God's name, is Commodore Schley's squadron doing at Fort Monroe? Why is it not put to work? Is there a bogey man abroad whom the Administration fears?

In the old days, instead of waiting for our enemies to come to us, we sought them. Paul Jones won his battles in the English Channel. Hull and Decatur did their work in the open. Why should we change?

The place for the "Flying Squadron" now stuck in the mud off the James River is before Havana-or San Juan or off the coast of Spain.

Europe that the Bank of France has advanced \$20,000,000 to the Spanish govblockade of Hayana, and to carry in munitions of war to Blanco. Our "sister epublic" is making rather a kinetoscope exhibition of herself, if we may trust to

was not strategy but sheer cowardice which induced Admiral Villamil to turn tall and steam back to Cadiz with his Cape Verde squadron. This view, according to a morning dispatch, is accepted the populace of Madrid, who are in a fearful rage over what they consider a lisgrace to their national arms, and rioting in the screets of the capital is reported to have broken out again furi usty.

rould be more difficult for us to get rid of the Philippine Islands than to keep them. He says that since we did no take them with the object of conquest but as a necessary incident of war, the Monroe doctrine is not violated, and it would be a shame to give up one of the world, when it has come to us legitimate ly, and will constitute a source of enor mous national trade and wealth. Gen. Tracy will find that a vast majority of the American people heartily coincide with his view of the matter.

Among other news items from Madrid "urgently demands money, stores and comptly furnished. A few prizes carrying such things would help our Navy peohe with considerable equanimity. But how situation. With the Atlantic free from by the way, does Blanco expect that his friends at Madrid are to get anything of the kind he asks, to him?

> Thousands of people who make it practice to catch their deaths of cold. March once in four years, will be glad to learn that yesterday the Senate passed a resolution, submitting to the legislatures of the States a constitutional President and members of Congress, from March 4 to May 4. This amendment, if tutionally, will give the present Administration two months' extra time and pay,

that the Spanish prisoners of war, on Cuba, and make his headquarters in their way to Atlanta, were the recipients of much sympathy and kind attention from the people. Ladies met them at the stations and gave them bouquets and fried chicken, and generally treated them as if they were heroes. When it is remembered how Spaniards treat their prisoners war, and especially helpless wome and girls who come into their power, the Georgian view of the situation is indeed

PATRIOTIC RAILROADERS.

Effort to Raise a Fund to Build a San Bernandino, Cal., May 11.-The

railroads of this State have started to raise a fund to build a battleship for the Government. It is known as the "rallroad men's battleship fund."

The railroad employes of this State propose to enlist the assistance of rallway men throughout the country. It is estimated that 800,000 men will readily contribute \$5 each, making a total of \$4,000,000 for the proposed battleship.

Thicker Than Water.

We ain't the delight o' the nytions, the dawlin' and pet o' the world; They winks when they sees us a-comin', their lips is sawcestic'ly curled. in' they knows jest what And trusts us, believin they knows jest what sort of pertiter we are.

As far as they're thle ter chuck us—thenks be as thet sime isn't far.

It's winkin', an' grinnnin', an' jab'rin' an' don't go no further nor that.

But whichever's the poppilar nytion, it isn't Grite Britain—that's flat.

WEST INDIA CABLE LINES. Cousors in Charge of All Ends of the

perated by six different companies, afford and the places of partfeular important tion in the service is regarded as unlikely Nevertheless, the vigilance of the Spanish censors at Porto Rico, Santiago de Cuba and Havana, and of American censors at Key West and New York, prevents the unrestricted transmission of news and causes delays in the dispatches which are

causes delays in the dispatches which are passed by the censors as well as the suppression of messages which do not meet with the favor of those officials. From Porto Rico there are four lines, all under control of the Spanish censors. The cable of the West India and Panama Cable Company crosses the Islands, and one line extends from San Juan, on the north coast, the other from Ponce on Cable Company crosses the Islands, and one line extends from San Juan, on the north coast, the other from Ponce, on the south coast, both to Kingston, Jamaica. From the latter place the line of the Direct West India Cable Company extends by way of Turk's Island and Bermuda to Halifax, whence land lines and the cables of the Commercial Cable Company afford abundant communication with New York. From Jamaica there are also the double cable lines of the Cuba Submarine Telegraph Company to Santiago de Cuba, thence to Cienfuegos, thence to Batabano, and across the island of Cuba to Havana. Four Western Union cables cross from that city to Key West and thence to Punta Rassa, whence land lines carry the messages to New York.

The other two lines of the West India and Panama Cable Company leave Porto Rico from San Juan and Ponce and extend to St. Thomas, whence a single cable runs through the Lesser Antilles to Martinique, and on down to Trinidad and Sguth American points. The Prench West Indies Cable Company can take a message at Martinique and send it to Porto Plata, Hait, thence to Cape Haitlen and on by several loops to Santiago de Cuba, where it can be taken by the Cuba Submarine Telegraph Company, or at Cape Haltien the United States and Haiti Telegraph and Cable Company can take the message and send it by its direct

Cuba Submarine Telegraph Company, or at Cape Haitien the United States and Haiti Telegraph and Cable Company can take the message and send it by its direct line to New York.

All messages coming from Porto Rico now have to pass the Spanish censor at San Juan or Ponce. But from St. Thomas messages can be sent by using the lines of three different companies. of three different companies, at heavy expense, by way of Martinique and Haiti, to New York, and here they will come under the acrutiny of the American censor, who stands guard at the New York end of the line, at No. 17 William Street Upon the capture of Porto Rico the ca-ble lines will fall into the hands of the United States, and Rear Admiral Samp-son will be able to report to Washing-ton either by way of Jamaica and Hall-fax or by way of Martinique and Hait.

Tourmaline a National Gem.

(From the Boston Traveler.)
The tourmaline, "the flower of the mineral kingdom," has become the fad. It is a distinctive American gem, and, consequently, aside from its value and beauty, arouses the patriotic spirit and appeals to the "love of country" senti-And fashion has declared in its favor. Of all the precious stones it possesses the one mysterious quality of having two or more colors in the same crystal, and for this one reason it well deserves its growing popularity. It has the peculiar property of polarizing light. Despite the recent discoveries of fresh

leposits at Mt. Mica, Me., which yield arge numbers (the greatest stores yet known) of exquisite specimens, it is still comparatively rare, and that will en-hance its value, both commercially and as a social and fashionable favorite. This Mt. Mica is near the town of Par-

This Mt. Mica is near the town of Par-is, in the rock-ribbed State of sheep, lumber and fish. There, on the brow of a little hill, one of the spurs of the "streaked mountain," is one of the most remarkable mineral deposits on the globe. From an area 3) feet square there have been obtained nearly 40 varieties of min-erals, some of them of extreme beauty. and rarity. This spot was discovered as long ago as 1820 by two students, Elljab L. Hamlin and Ezekiel Jones, while quent mining by blasts discovered many cavities, which were literal treasure es, being lined with beautiful crystals of rainbow hues.

Incidentally, it may be stated that nificent ruby in the Russian crown is in all probability a tourmaline, and ro likewise may be the monster red gem which hangs as a pendant to the jade necklace, formerly belonging to the Chinese emperor, which is now the aptured at the taking of Pekin in 1860. A magnificent group of pink tourmalines was given by the King of Burmah to Col. Sykes, while the latter was commissioner at his court.

Tourmalines are also found in Siberia, in the Ural mountains, in Ceylon and in Brazil, but none to compare with the American crystals which have been American crystals which have been mined in Canada, Massachusetts, Con-necticut, New Hampshire and slightly in some of the northeast counties of New York, and in California black crystals six to eight Inches in diameter occur in felds-par veins in the mountains between San Diego and the Colorado desert. Some of he crystals are red at one end and green at the opposite, while others have a green exterior and a red core. Blue and pur-ple varieties are occasionally found. Mineralogists are unable to account for this eccentricity of hues, and physicists are equally puzzled by the stra trical properties of the tourmaline. It is a natural magnet, with a positive and neg-ative pole of attraction and repulsion. The United States, aside from diamonds,

seems to be prominent in gem production.
The bulk of the world's supply of fine
turquoises is now obtained from New
Mexico, where great numbers of large stones equal in quality to the bes Persian origin are mined annually. They even hold their color better. The finest garnets in the world are also found here. In the vicinity of Moscow, Idaho, the vol-canic rocks are found honeycombed with cavities, which in many instances con-tain precious opals. The gem material is supposed to have been deposited by water when the rocks were hot. In Oregon some very beautiful ones are found in a bed of volcanic ashes. Large masses of cinders

Another Enemy That Will Go. sion of the Spanisrds from Cuba is pracical immunity for this country from in fever has appeared in the States border ng upon the South Atlantic or the Gulf traceable to Cuban sources. The Span-ish authorities in the island have been so corrupt and incompetent that they have done practically nothing to protect the done practically nothing to protect the outbreak or check the spread of the disease. The result has been that this country has suffered several fever epidemics which ordinary sanitary precautions at Havana could have averted. With the overthrow of Spanish misrule in the island a new and safer order of things will be instituted. The seaport cities of Cuba will be cleaned and kept clean; sanitary safeguards will be introduced; honest and capable officials will be placed in authority and the effect will

Candor in Chicago

MATENZAS BASY TO CAPTURE. Senor Domingues Says the Fortifica

(From the Savannah News.)
The forty-six Cuban refugees who arrived at quarantine Friday from Matanwas on the Norwegian steamship Orange, came up to the city yesterday morning on the steamer Clifton. The entire party is at the De Soto. Some of them will leave today or tomorrow for New York and Philadelphia, where they have friends and relatives. About half of them will remain in Savannah.

The party is composed of business men of Matanzas and members of their families, with a few servants. Some of the party are well provided with means and all are intelligent and highly respectable people. The gentlemen of the party, for the most part, speak English, and several are naturalized American citizens. Con-

the most part, speak English, and several are naturalized American citizens. Considering their recent experiences, and their hurried departure from their homes, they seem to be enjoying life with considerable equanimity.

Mr. Emillio Dominguez is the only member of the party who has seen service with the insurgents. To a Morning News reporter he gave a very interesting account of his experiences. After spending four months in a Spanish prison, and narrowly escaping death, he was glad to once more place his feet on American soil. He is a naturalized American citizen and this is all that accounts for his being in the land of the living today.

Mr. Dominguez is a civil engineer by profession, being a graduate of one of the French academies. He speaks English with slight difficulty.

"I was engaged in the consipracy with Jose Marti," said Mr. Dominguez, "about two years previous to the present revolution. This conspiracy failed. I came to the United States and remained here until March, 1855, when I left this country with an expedition under Gen. Calixto Garcia. We landed near Barracoa. After the organization of the republican government I was appointed administrator

the organization of the republican govthe organization of the republican government I was appointed administrator of the haclenda or district of Camaguey, I collected the taxes and contributions for the insurgent government. I later held the same position in the province of Havana, state we call it, and was afterwards transferred to Matanzas in the same capacity. My health falled me and I requested permission from Gen. Majia Rodriguez, in command of that district, to come to the United States. Gen. Rodriguez instructed me to come to him within twelve days to receive instructions to be conveyed by me to Mr. Palma. to be conveyed by me to Mr. Palma, president of the junta in this country. Before the end of this time I went to collect taxes from an ice factory in the suburbs of Matanzas. On leaving the factory about 8 o'clock at night I was taken prisoner by a body of men and taken to Matanzas."

"Do you mean to say that you collected taxes in and around Matanzas for the insurgent government?" Mr. Domingues

as asked.
"Certainly," he replied. "That is the
ay the Cuban government is maintaind. How else would we get the means to purchase arms, provisi cine? I collected taxes in Hayana before going to Matanzas. The whole Cuban population is in sympathy with the revolution, and there are thousands of Cubans in Hayana and other cities of the

Dominguez, "I was taken before the chief of police. I would probably have been killed outright, but Gen. Weyler was in Matanzas that night, and the authorities wished to impress him with the idea that they had made an important capture. I was well-known in Matanzas, my family prived of food and water in order to force me to give information of the movements of the insurgents. When they found that I would give no information I was sent, handcuffed, to the governor of Fort San Severino, and was put in a small dungeon where I remained incommunicado three days. Being an American citizen, Consul Brice at Matanzas, exerted himself in my behalf. Consul Gen. Lee demanded that I be given a trial before the civil and not the military tribefore the civil and not the military tri-bunal, and his demand was acceded to. I did not reveal my American citizenship my immediate death. The Spaniards

Mr. Dominguez said he did not thick his life would be worth much if he re-mained in Matanzas after the bombardment commenced. There being no steamers from Matanzas for ports of this country he went to Havana, but ble to secure passage there. Luckily, the there Saturday, April 23, and he aged to secure passage on her for him-self and family. Mr. Dominguez will leave today for Philadelphia, where the noted yellow fever expert.

Mr. Dominguez was asked about the fortifications at Matanzas. "The fortifications are very weak," he replied. "The principal fort is San Severino, and it is as old as the foundation of the town The guns are ancient and weak. The warships can knock the fort to pieces in

including volunteers, encamped back of Matanzas, Mr. Dominguez said. The Cu-ban leader. Gen. Betancourt, is within three miles of the city, waiting to make a junction with the Americans, Matanzas has 40,000 to 50,000 population. The sufferings of the reconcentrados have not been exaggerated, Mr. Dominguez said of Matanzas alone, and those who remain are likely to die soon, unless help is af-

luently, said the conditions in the island are very bad. Prices of food are advanthe cities, who have heretofore be nassacre by the Spaniards who

island who would come to America if they had the opportunity." said Mr. Belledo, "I, myself, know personally sixty families which are anxious to get away. If there were 200 ships in Havana harbor ready to sail for American ports they would not be able to carry all who wish to come. I went to Havana to get passes, but there was no way. Then I went back to Ma-The steamship Orange put in there and I arranged with the agents for passage for myself and family. The cap-tain was willing to take thirteen. Forty-six got aboard and no one would go ashore again. Most of them went board Saturday, though the vessel

of the entry of the first American torped of the entry of the first American torpedo boat into Matanzas harbor. "We saw a little torpedo boat. I supposed it was a torpedo boat," he said, "come in boldly. She was so bold that I thought at first she was a Spanish boat. She went up within half a mile of one of the forts, stopped some time, then moved on to an-other fort and stopped. After moving around the harbor some time she began to make trips back and forth to one of the ships, making reports evidently. Fipers, which were brought to us on board, there was an official bulletin, saying that the attack on the forts by the American fleet had been repulsed and the squadron compelled to retire. The bombardment by the fleet began. I judge, about an hour after we left."

King's Palace-Department Store-King's Palace.

Tomorrow will be a great day in our housefurnishing dept.

Since we opened this department we have had wonderful success. The prices we give have been so much lower than any-thing that has ever been known that people are naturally anxious to make their purchases here. Tomorrow, Thursday, we will hold a special sale in order to get this department more widely

Genuine Welsbach Light, 98c.

For tomorrow we will offer to our patrons The Genuine Wels-bach Incandescent Gas Lamp Complete, Mantel, Shade, Chimney, etc., sold the world over for \$1.50 and \$2, at the ridiculously low price of

98c.

Every lamp guaranteed to be genuine Welsbach.

Other Wonderful Specials.

29c. Granite Iron Dishpans, 10 qt., 9c 29c. Granite Iron Coffee or Tea 9c. Granite Iron Farina Boilers, 3

50c. Blue and White Enamel Coffee Pots

25c. Japaned Crumb Brush and Tray De. Good Quality Coffee Mill The 10c. Can Ready Mixed Paint 4c 15c. Can Varnish, Wood Stains..... 8c 10c. Scrub Brushes....... 3c

China Specials. \$1.29 Decorated Toilet Sets,

98c.

\$5.98 Decorated Tollet Sets, 16 pieces, new shapes and latest decorations, something in tollet sets never before shown in this city,

\$3.57. 1-2 dozen Fancy Shape Stone China

28c. 98c. Dresden Decoration Comb and Brush and Pin Trays, fancy shapes,

4Ic. Mc., 98c., \$1.19 Jardinieres, exquisite designs, new colorings,

61c.

98c. Large oven, Russia Iron lined, guar-nteed good baker; regular price, \$1.99.

All Russia Iron Oven, extra, well-made and large size; regular price \$2.50. Tomorrow—

China Specials.—Continued.

18c. 8-inch Decorated Jardinieres, 16 styles and decorations,

\$13.98 Decorated Dinner Sets, new shapes, "8" Spring decorations, never before shown in this city, 100 pieces,

\$9.97.

Ic.

Oil and Gas Stoves.

Just received a large lot of Eagle Gas Stoves bought at a discount of 25 per cent below market prices. Our ability to buy large quantities enabled us to get this cut in prices. Read carefully the following items in oil and gas stoves;

2-burner Eagle Gas Stoves, double

2-burner Eagle Gas Stove, same as above, but nickel plated and highly polished; regular price \$2.49. Tomor-

3-burner Eagle Gas Stoves, double

\$1.67.

2-burner Eagle Gas Stoves, same as above, but nickel plated and highly

2-burner Iron Tank Oil Stoves, 41-2 nch wick; regular price \$1.50. Tomor-

KING'S PALACE,

812-814 7th St.

found Savannah a very pleasant place

To the Editor of The Times: Now, while the "thunder of the captains and the shouting" comes from the months. After Gen. Blanco's arrival to is of interest, which must be my excuse months. After Gen. Bianco's arrival to succeed Gen. Weyler, I was released unto no for contributing this personal information of Capt. Coghlan, of Dewey's fleet.

November 29. I have since remained in Majanzas."

I have since remained in Norfalk about one year ago.

him, and brother, John Coghlan, were left orphans when very young. They were of the farm, whence come so many of our best men. Both were unusually bright, and made their way. I want to the early fighters and builders of this bright, and made their way. I want to the carry fighters and builders of this bright, and made their way. I want to the carry fighters and builders of this bright, and made their way. I want to the carry fighters and builders of this bright, and made their way. I want to the carry fighters and builders of this bright, and made their way. I want to the carry fighters are a merican. If, however, you must refer to our progenitors, you will be more correct if you will make use of the word "Ceitic" when referring to the carry fighters and builders of this ing a nomination and appointment to the Naval Academy, while John, the eider brother, read law, moved to Caifornia, and was elected to the lower branch of longress, from the First California district, but died not long after, at an age, and under conditions, of great promise

For indulging a little too vigorously in undervaluation of a superior officer's character, to his face, in his earlier and more peppery season, Capt. Coghlan was "started," as sea-faring men express it. Having a couple of years of spare time ahead, and having read law on his cruises, ie went to Denver. Col. was admitted to he went to Denver. Col. was admitted to the bar, and practiced law. About the time he was becoming known and enter-ing upon good practice, he was ordered to join the Monongahela, Capt. Fitz Hugh, then under orders to sail from New York for the China station, by way of Good Hope, where he served for some years, until ordered to the receiving ship Inde-pendence, at Mare Island, in 1878. Capt. Coghlan is a studious man, and

was so at the naval school, where he impaired his eyesight in the struggle, then permitted to "middies," to make overtime, and anticipate the day of graduating, in order to serve in the war. Although a thorough seaman and devot-ed to his profession, this gallant captain nxed natitations and good business pros-pects do not know how well off they are; that he would rather stay in Denyer with his wife and boy, then very small. "than to saft in glory all the seas." Thus he recalled to my mind the gallant Gen. recalled to my mind the gallant Gen. Montgomery's sad remark when he had decided to leave his beautiful home on the Hudson, bis pleasing young wife and little girl, to join the fateful expedition against Quebec: "A mad world, my

During the past few days I have turned my thoughts again and POSEY S. WILSON.

Dissolved the Bonds (From the Boston Traveler.)

Couldn't Refuse. (From the Boston Traveler.) "Blusher is the most beshful man I ever

(From the Boston Traveler.)
Good Priend-I have reason to suspect that
your husband is flirting with other ucomes. You
ought to follow hou, wherever he goes.
Great heavens! My husband is a letter car-

The Shameful Seventh. (From the Boston Traveler.) derstand that the New Yory Se has unanimously roted to stay at

Are We Anglo-Saxons!

I hope you will accord me the privilege of criticising a phrase which I see frequently in The Times. It is "Anglo-Saxon." You persistently make use of this ple. For instance, in this morning's

an Irish uprising to avenge the wrongs perpetrated against Ireland at home.

we are more entitled to the use of the phrase "Celtic" than we are to "Anglo-Saxon." But I do not like to hear either phrase. I prefer to be known and char-acterized as an American. I would ask you, therefore, to discontinue the use of the phrase "Anglo-Saxon" when refer-ring to the American people. Not that ring to the American people. Not that I desire to in any way detract from the merits of that distinguished race, out as applied to the American pation, it is entirely misleading, and I believe that to be just in such matters we must be account.

The Times is doing a glorious work. It is the only paper in Washington that i care to read. TIMES READER.

(From the Detroit Free Press.) "Some people t'ink dat a 'bo ain't got hobo, as he swallowed another reward for saving the brewer's life, "but dey to lay awake nights thinkin' up new cause he don't see the whole situation. "I remember at de time of de Johnstown od I started to work de fi

before I caught a bush an' was saved, an' all she said wux: "Humph! You ain't had a bath fer six months, an' I advise you to take one

before you sing dat song agin.

"An' den she slammed de door.

"Well, I thought de matter over an' I saw dat I would have to take a bath or give de ting up, so I went back to my old standby, a wife an' ten children to support. It wasn't in it wid the flood racket.



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